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Volume 3, Number 3

May-June, 1975

Budget Meeting in August

Subgrants Awarded in May, June

The Board of Crime Control awarded subgrants totaling \$296,828 during its May 29-30 meeting, and \$515,267 during its June 26-27 meeting. The amounts awarded by category for each month are as follows:

	May	June
Out-of-State Training	\$ 7,936.44	\$ 11,564.67
Equipment	6,785.15	1,685.46
Communications	20,259.26	6,074.49
Replacement Manpower	2,203.19	291.24
Consolidation	23,843.21	-0-
C.J.S. Interns	1,969.92	9,933.12
Law School Interns	7,870.50	-0-
Court Improvement	-0-	1,900.35
Juvenile Probation	14,902.62	25,239.13
Post Graduate Employment	4,275.00	34,695.13
County Attorney Coordinator	20,000.00	-0-
Courts Coordinator	-0-	27,000.00
Deferred Prosecution	-0-	17,051.33
Mental Health Training	4,888.00	-0-
Juvenile Receiving Center	22,104.95	-0-
Local Jails	9,605.21	5,546.43
Target Crime	-0-	139,727.33
Teletype System	100,000.00	-0-
Youth Development	23,185.20	-0-
Corrections Administrator	27,000.00	-0-
Public Education	-0-	18,549.21
P.O.S.T.	-0-	31,429.35
M.L.E.A.	-0-	175,000.00
Clinical Services	-0-	9,580.65

At its August 7-8 meeting in Whitefish, the Board will review and give approval to the budget for the new fiscal year beginning October 1.

1974 Arrest & Offense Statistics Published

Bill Erwin of the MBCC Criminal Justice Data Center has recently released a report entitled "Montana 1974 Arrests & Offenses." This report is intended as a tool with which the criminal justice community can gauge the extent of crime in Montana and as a basis for making decisions to combat crime effectively in the future.

To this end, Erwin stresses the importance of securing valid statistical data on the amount and extent of crime. The Criminal Justice Data Center draws information from law enforcement agencies through the arrest and offense systems, and serves as an objective state-wide source of factual criminal justice data. The counterpart of the Montana Offenses Known to the Police System is the FBI's National UCR

(Continued on page 2)

MONTANA
BOARD
OF
CRIME
CONTROL

Michael A. Lavin
Administrator

TERRY HOSKINS
Editor

Travel Rates Changed July 1

The funding policy of the Board of Crime Control has been changed according to the guidelines established by the 1975 Montana Legislature. The new travel rates may be included in new sub-grant applications.

Out-of-state rates: For lodging, the actual hotel (motel) costs, not to exceed \$37 per day. For meals, the maximum amounts per meal are breakfast \$3, lunch \$4, and dinner \$6, not to exceed a total of \$13 per day.

In-state rates: For lodging, the actual hotel (motel) costs, not to exceed \$16 per day. For meals, the maximum amounts per meal are breakfast \$2, lunch \$3, and dinner \$5, not to exceed a total of \$10 per day.

If you budget for the maximum, any amounts above the actual cost must be refunded to the Board of Crime Control.

Be sure to save and turn in all lodging receipts. It is not necessary to save meal receipts.

400 LAWYERS TO MEET IN HELENA

The 23rd International Law Enforcement Conference will be held September 3-5 at the Colonial Motor Hotel in Helena, with some 400 law enforcement officers from northwestern states and Canadian provinces attending.

Mike Lavin, member of the planning committee hosting the conference, said invitations have been sent to all law enforcement personnel in Montana, Idaho, Washington, North and South Dakota, British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan. The invitations went to sheriffs, police chiefs, officers, prosecuting attorneys, and U.S. law enforcement employees and their Canadian counterparts in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and crown councils.

Lavin said invitations were also extended to Gov. Thomas L. Judge and Alberta Premier Lougheed.

Two of the three days will be spent in classes on law enforcement techniques. One of the featured speakers will be Bill Mooney, assistant director of the FBI. The program will also feature a speaker from the Calgary, Alta., police department, a body armor company spokesman, and firearms specialist Dan Combs from the Oklahoma Highway Patrol.

A banquet and the annual Helena Police Ball, both scheduled in the Carroll College Commons, will wind up the conference on September 5.

Arrest and Offense Stats—

(Continued from page 1)

Program. Both systems result from the need for nationwide and statewide uniform compilation of law enforcement data. Montana is unique in that it has nearly 100% voluntary crime reporting and no state law requiring the contribution of data.

The Criminal Justice Data Center established the arrest data system in 1970 and the offense data system in 1973. Arrest data received by the Center is key-punched and summarized into various reports for analysis and later returned to each participating law enforcement agency. The Offenses Known to the Police System is simply a list of crimes that are made known to the local law enforcement agencies. This system is the best indicator of the crime level in a community or county.

Monthly crime offense reports are currently received from 52 local law enforcement agencies, 55 sheriff departments, and 7 tribal police agencies.

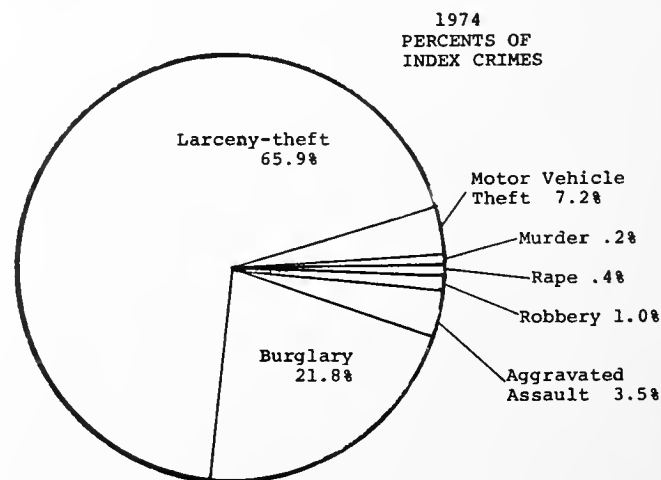
Computation of crime rates is based on 1974 Census Bureau population estimates.

In 1974, law enforcement agencies throughout the state recorded 40,348 serious crimes. This means that out of every 100 Montanans, 5.5 are victims of a crime.

The Crime Index Offenses of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft, and auto theft are customarily used to measure the extent, fluctuation, and distribution of crime both nationwide and in Montana. Based on the rates for these offenses, 4 out of every 100 Montanans experienced one of these crimes.

Crime offense data for 1974 shows an increase of 19.3% over 1973. While actual crimes have increased 57.2% in the last 5 years, the state's population has grown only 5.9% in the same period.

The types of crimes largely responsible for this increase are property crimes, specifically larceny-theft (22.7 increase). Significantly, total offenses against persons decreased by 9.4%.

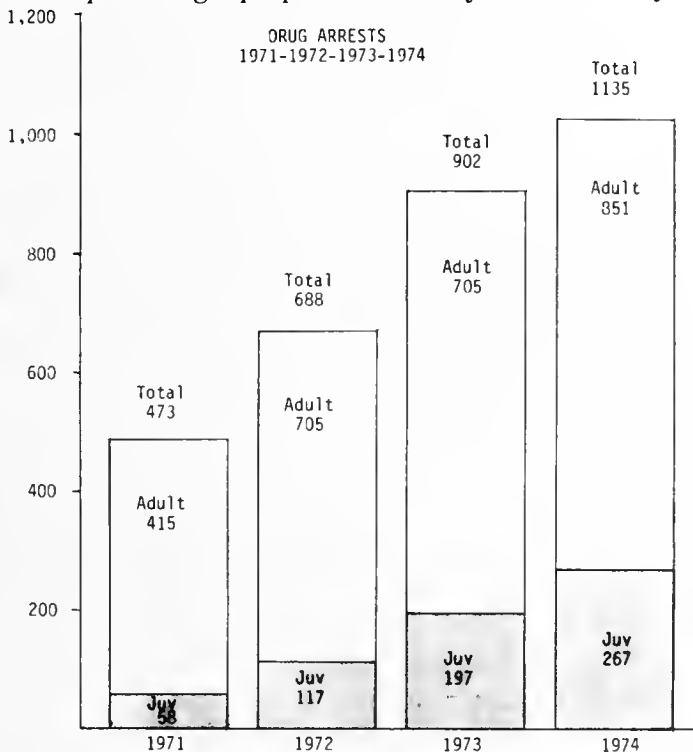


Of all the index crimes in 1974, 23.8% were cleared by arrest. In 1973 the clearance rate was 22.6%. The clearance rate for violent crimes in 1974 was 63% and for property crimes, 22%.

Arrest data is received from as many sources as offense data. Felony arrests increased in 1974 by 16.1% over the previous year, while misdemeanor arrests declined .4%. Each year juveniles accounted for about 23% of misdemeanor and felony arrests, but in 1974, juvenile arrests for felonies increased by 3%. Felony arrests have been increasing and show significant gains in burglary, larceny, theft, and assault.

According to figures furnished by Montana law enforcement agencies, arrests for narcotic drug law violations were up in 1974 by 25.8% over the previous year. The age groups of 16-17, 18-19, and 20-25 accounted for 81% of all 1974 drug arrests.

Regarding arrests by race, each race category (white, native American, other) maintains about the same percentage proportion each year for felony



arrests. Misdemeanor arrests by race also appear to be following a trend toward a constant percentage proportion.

Males accounted for 89-90% of all felony arrests in the years 1971-74. Misdemeanor arrests seem to be maintaining the same proportion.

The report contains many graphs and charts to demonstrate the statistics more clearly. It also contains the complete statewide figures for arrests and offenses in 1974.

To obtain copies of this report, write or call Terry Hoskins, Public Information Adviser (MBCC) 449-3604.

MBCC Conducts Consumer Survey on Crime

In April and May, 1975, the Board of Crime Control conducted a survey of Montana residents to determine their concerns about crime in Montana.

The survey involved 2,000 questionnaires. Of these, 1,000 were distributed to names chosen at random from county jury lists, and 1,000 were sent to selected high schools for distribution to 20 seniors in each school's civics classes. Even though there is a high proportion of respondents in the younger age groups, their data is combined with that of the other groups since their concerns were much the same.

Surprisingly, 516 of the 904 respondents said they or a family member had been a victim of a crime. Almost 60% of those said they had reported the crime to police, but 35.9% said they had not, for various reasons such as the incident didn't seem important enough, the police are rarely able to do anything about it, and the courts do not follow through and see that justice is done.

Theft and vandalism were the crimes that concerned the largest number of respondents, yet only 27.9% indicated they had made written inventories of their valuable property items.

When asked how many additional tax dollars, if any, they would be willing to pay to reduce the threat of crime, 67.1% of the respondents said they would be willing to pay various additional amounts, while the rest said they would not pay more.

When asked about consolidation of law enforcement into one city/county operation, 73.4% favored consolidation of police and sheriff agencies and 81.6% favored consolidation of criminal records.

On the question of who should have the responsibility for the state's correctional effort, more than one-third said state government, where the responsibility is now, while 27.1% said local government and 21.8% said the community should bear the responsibility. Interestingly, 48.9% favor some type of local or community correctional facility.

When asked about support for law enforcement measures currently available to reduce criminal activity, 62.3% said they favored more severe penalties. Handgun registration was deemed necessary by 38.8% and undesirable by 41.9%.

According to the quality of past performance, city police and county sheriff departments were most frequently rated "good" and "average." Twenty-eight percent had no opinion as to juvenile probation officers, and 43% had no opinion on adult parole officers and juvenile aftercare counselors, indicating the respondents are not familiar with these aspects of the criminal justice system.

A compilation of the survey results in report form will soon be available.

New Information System For Juvenile Probation

A new juvenile probation information system is being readied for statewide implementation. Efforts by Steve Nelsen, MBCC Juvenile Justice Adviser, and Bonnie Cochrell, formerly MBCC Systems Analyst, in the past year have resulted in the design of forms which will provide more complete information, lend themselves to a manual record-keeping system, and allow the information in the computer bank to be updated.

With the backing of a \$20,000 subgrant, Bonnie and Steve began by meeting with the state's probation officers to establish a committee to review the existing system and assess needs. The committee found the existing system deficient in that it did not provide an accurate picture of the flow of juveniles through the juvenile justice process, and concluded that the information received was not sufficiently useful to justify the effort of using the system. Four alternatives resulted: continue the old system, modify it, drop it entirely, or develop a new system. It was the SPA's decision to act on the last option.

Three forms were devised showing identification, referral/disposition, and sociological data. After final review, only the first two remain operational.

The basic purpose of the new system is to provide additional management information to individual courts and to the SPA for future juvenile justice program development. Information gathered by the two forms provides a means to measure caseloads, dispositions and recidivism, cases pending, and juvenile court population.

It also provides a great benefit in terms of information: caseload number, description of the youth (age, sex, ethnic origin, etc.), recidivism and disposition data, referral rate, and detention record—whether detained, type of facility, and to whom released.

In addition, the system protects the youth's identity in compliance with the Montana Youth Court Act. Only case numbers are used on the state level; names are held in the local courts.

To ensure the workability of the system, an ongoing committee, currently composed of probation officers, reviews the use of the data in the bank.

Date for use of the new system will be determined pending completion of the computer programs needed to process the data.

Lavin Announces Staff Changes

Mike Lavin announced the selection of C. W. (Bill) Wolfe as Deputy Administrator effective June 3, 1975. Wolfe came to the Board from Florida in 1970 as Education and Training Adviser and later became Chief of the Planning Bureau.

In Florida he served as Chairman of the Department of Police Administration and Director of the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement at St. Petersburg Junior College. Prior to that, he held various positions with the Dade County (Florida) Department of Public Safety.

Robert B. Logan was chosen Chief of the Planning Bureau as of July 1. Bob has served as Corrections Planner for the Board since 1971.

Virginia Griffing was selected Courts Planner as of July 15. Mrs. Griffing is a June, 1975, graduate of the University of Montana School of Law.

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Volume 3, Number 2

March-April, 1975

Plan Is Done; Subgrants Awarded

The Board of Crime Control awarded sub-grants totaling \$284,986 during its March 27-28 meeting, and \$215,018 during its April 24-25 meeting. The amounts awarded by category for each month are as follows:

	March	April
Consolidation	\$41,970.26	
Equipment	8,336.19	\$ 4,836.14
Communications	49,122.27	4,469.25
Post-Graduate Employment	16,567.00	
Out-of-State Training	6,597.08	
Cadet Program	3,307.20	3,000.00
Manpower Replacement	1,259.98	1,248.84
Law Interns	89,689.15	15,271.83
Community Awareness	22,814.75	2,168.10
"Part E" Corrections	10,574.00	
Community Treatment Center	7,749.00	
Information Systems	9,000.00	
Juvenile Information	18,000.00	
Deputy Probation Officer		3,597.36
Education and Training		8,175.44
Criminal Justice Interns		18,665.70
Court Facility Improvement		44,823.79
Jail Improvement		23,175.44
Clinical Services		18,000.00
Diagnostic and Evaluation Services		45,000.00
Anti-Drug Team		7,046.37
Records and Report System		9,000.00
Youth Development		6,540.00

The 1975 Montana Plan for Criminal Justice Improvement is being distributed. Last year's two volumes have been combined, and a separate volume containing only the 1975 action programs has been printed.

L.E.A.A. is requiring the draft of next year's plan to be submitted by October 1, 1975, in order to coincide with the beginning of the new federal fiscal year. Therefore, data will be called for earlier this year than in years past.

The Board will hold its May meeting on May 29 and 30 in Great Falls, and its October meeting in Missoula, October 30 and 31.

MBCC Will Conduct Seminars

The Montana Board of Crime Control, in conjunction with Public Relations Associates and the Montana Law Enforcement Academy, will hold 6 peace officer-community relations seminars around the state this summer. Each 2-day seminar will be MLEA accredited.

On the agenda are panel discussions, films, and speakers on the future of criminal justice, communications, crime statistics, media relations, and other topics. The first seminar is set for June 25 and 26 in Helena.

These promise to be stimulating and thought-provoking sessions. More details will follow in separate mailings.

MONTANA
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Michael A. Lavin
Administrator

TERRY HOSKINS
Editor

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JUN 26 1975

Governor Inks Criminal Justice Legislation

The following criminal justice-related bills, introduced during the 1975 Montana Legislature, have been signed into law by Governor Thomas L. Judge:

SENATE

- SB 1**—recodifying the alcoholic beverage control laws
- SB 36**—charging costs of criminal prosecutions of offenses committed within the state prison to the state rather than the county
- SB 61**—adopting certain provisions of uniform alcoholism and intoxication act
- SB 62**—providing funds for private investigators; providing purpose for which funds may be expended by Dept. of Professional and Occupational Licensing
- SB 103**—requiring that an inquest be held in situations where a death occurs in a jail or penal institution, or where death results from the use of a firearm by a peace officer
- SB 120**—defining the crime of burglary by adding the term “unlawfully” to the definition of aggravated burglary
- SB 121**—amending the criminal code, in the definition of intoxicating substance, by changing the references to nonalcoholic substances
- SB 122**—clarifying the type of property which must be damaged or destroyed to make the criminal act arson
- SB 123**—providing definitions of sexual crimes, by adding a definition of the term “without consent”
- SB 134**—providing for a show cause hearing before a sheriff may seize property
- SB 161**—providing that persons qualified to serve as trial jurors be selected from the lists of registered voters
- SB 229**—requiring police commissions in cities of the third class and some towns
- SB 239**—deleting the township territorial limits on constables; requiring the Board of County Commissioners to set salaries for constables; making constables appointed county officers
- SB 250**—revising the laws relating to obscenity
- SB 251**—redefining rank structure of Montana Highway Patrol
- SB 283**—revising the provisions of Montana’s sexual crimes statutes pertaining to sexual intercourse without consent; deeming inadmissible evidence concerning the sexual conduct of the victim in prosecutions (with certain exceptions); making it easier for rape victim to report the crime
- SB 294**—redefining the offense of prostitution to include both the payer and the recipient of payment
- SB 339**—requiring a judicial designation of certain felony offenders as persistent felony offenders for purposes of parole eligibility; equalizing good

time allowances for all offenders; allowing inmates good time for designated self-improvement activities

HOUSE

- HB 7**—removing certain sexual distinctions in the criminal law
- HB 37**—allowing a third-class city to retain the county attorney for legal matters not involving a conflict of interest
- HB 99**—raising from 18 to 21 the maximum age of juveniles subject to the jurisdiction of the Department of Institutions when released to the after-care program from a state juvenile correctional center
- HB 102**—making the position of county attorney in certain counties a full-time position; setting the qualifications therefor; amending to provide a salary therefor; prohibiting certain deputies from engaging in the private practice of law
- HB 122**—including contributing to the delinquency of a youth as endangering welfare of children, providing increased penalties for second offense
- HB 183**—creating a Montana code commission to supervise the recodification of the revised codes of Montana 1947, to provide for recodification on a continuing basis
- HB 208**—including damage to public property in the criminal mischief provisions
- HB 214**—authorizing the attorney general to issue confidential motor vehicle license plates and certificates of registration to all bona fide law enforcement agencies within the state of Montana
- HB 228**—generally revising and updating Montana statutes that affect justice courts relating to fees, allowances, training, jurisdictional limits, holidays, calling of other justices, concurrent jurisdiction, venue and formation of trial jury
- HB 229**—redesignating police courts and police judges as city courts and city judges and providing for the jurisdiction of city courts
- HB 243**—deleting the requirement that the police immediately notify a probation officer in all cases of apprehension of a youth
- HB 246**—permitting the destruction of certain juvenile records
- HB 252**—establishing a revocation of a license of an habitual offender and a method of removing points assessed to an habitual offender
- HB 309**—providing procedures for the disqualification of justices, magistrates, and justices of the peace in criminal proceedings
- HB 375**—abolishing miscellaneous fees for justices of the peace
- HB 395**—providing that person convicted of crime is restored the right to practice any occupation requiring state licensing

(continued on page 4)

STUDY SHOWS MARIJUANA USE IS PREVALENT

Illegal drug use in Montana has become an increasingly complex social problem to the extent that in the past ten years drug activity has reached the smallest rural communities, according to a study by Bill Erwin of our Criminal Justice Data Center.

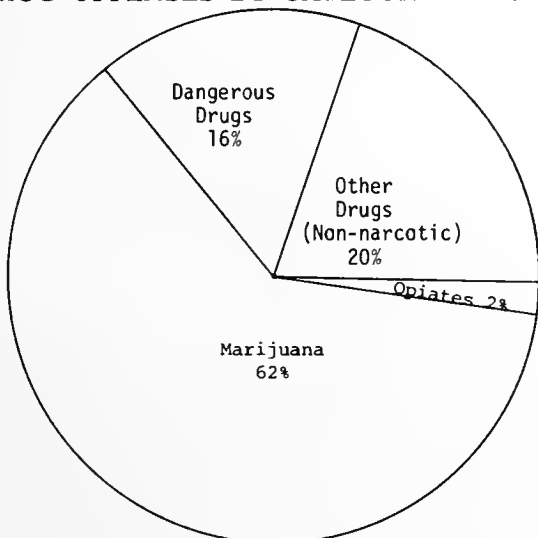
Since 1971, the Center has been accumulating data on drug arrests, the most valid indicator used for the purpose of this report. Drug offenses, which do not become crimes until an arrest is made, occur at a rate of one every 7 hours, 167.1 per 100,000 persons, according to data gathered since 1973.

The report divides both drug offenses and drug arrests into categories of opiates, marijuana, dangerous drugs, and other drugs. Opiates include opium or cocaine plus their derivatives of morphine, heroin, and codeine; marijuana consists of marijuana and its derivative of hashish; dangerous drugs comprise manufactured drugs such as LSD, demerol, and methadone; other drugs include dangerous non-narcotic drugs such as barbiturates, benzedrine, methadrine, and amphetamines.

Of the 1,205 narcotic drugs law violations reported in 1973, 835 arrests were made, for a clearance rate of 69%. This clearance rate is significantly higher than the statewide rate of 27.6% for all other major felonies and high misdemeanor offenses, according to Erwin, and bears out the fact that illegal drug use is an "immediate action" crime — the offense becomes a crime when the offender is arrested.

Of the 835 arrests, 62% involved marijuana, 20% other drugs, 16% dangerous drugs, and 2% opiates.

DRUG OFFENSES BY CATEGORY — 1973



Drug arrests come under the main divisions of provision, possession, fraudulent acquisition, and alteration of label on dangerous drugs. It is interesting to note that of the arrests involving marijuana,

cases of possession-misdemeanor accounted for 26% of the total, possession-felony accounted for 22%, and provision for 16%.

Of the 1973 drug arrests in the four main divisions, 79% were adults, 21% juveniles. Although adult arrests number more than juvenile arrests, the increase of juvenile arrests since 1971 is 240% compared to the adult increase of 70%.

In comparing drug arrests by age group, the 20-25 age group led all others. No arrests appear before the 16-17 age group. Erwin's report reveals a drastic decline in drug arrests occurring in the 26-29 age group, but the reason for this decline has not been systematically evaluated. It does appear likely that disenchantment with the drug scene and fear of arrest may be the main reasons.

Crime Attack Team Needs Project Coordinator

The Missoula City/County Crime Attack Team Executive Committee has drawn up qualifications for the position of Project Coordinator. This project is the implementation of the Board's crime target planning strategy. Applications will be accepted until June 1, 1975, at City/County Personnel Office (Jack Calhoun, Personnel Officer). Interviews will be conducted as soon as possible thereafter.

PROJECT COORDINATOR

Definition:

Under general direction researches and analyzes the local criminal justice process and makes recommendations on changes for improvement.

Example of Duties:

Examines systems and procedures used by all agencies, including Courts, Probation, Police, Sheriff, Parole, and County Attorney, involved in the criminal justice process; collects, compiles, and analyzes data on various aspects of the process and makes recommendations to the Crime Attack Team, Executive Committee; examines reporting procedures of law enforcement agencies and develops recommendations to insure uniformity in classifying and reporting crimes; coordinates project activities toward goal of identifying problem areas in the local criminal justice process; performs related duties as required or directed.

Minimum Qualifications:

Working knowledge of the criminal justice process; ability to analyze data and to make effective alternative recommendations both orally and in writing; ability to deal effectively with different individuals in the criminal justice system and with general public.

Education: A bachelor's degree from an ac-

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G.S.A. Offers "Excess Property"

In its "excess property" program, the General Service Administration, Washington, D.C., offers expendable and non-expendable items without cost except for shipping. These items are available for 60 days following the demise of any federal program. Available items range from pencils to guns to office furniture. After the 60 days, the items become "surplus" and are no longer loanable.

Anyone in the criminal justice system who is eligible to be a subgrantee is eligible for the loanable items. Expendable items become the property of the subgrantee but equipment (non-expendable) must be considered on loan until such time as the Board of Crime Control no longer funds the particular type of project involved.

Anyone interested in getting on the mailing list GSA sends out on the excess property items should contact the Board of Crime Control, 449-3604, for further information.

Criminal Justice Legislation—

(continued from page 2)

HB 399—revising the powers of the commission supervising a city department of public safety

HB 455—providing that the members of the Supreme Court shall sign all decisions

HB 460—providing for hearing on an alleged violation of youth's aftercare agreement

HB 486—appropriating money to the Department of Justice for the biennium ending 6/30/77, for the establishment and operation of an automated motor vehicle information system, and providing for other matters relating to the appropriation

HB 508—redefining and broadening the definition of emergency vehicles, governing the operation of police and authorized emergency vehicles, governing the operation of vehicles on approach of police vehicles or authorized emergency vehicles and providing further additional lighting equipment and restrictions

HB 555—changing the definition of "marijuana"

HB 562—increasing the incentive pay to inmates and allowing such pay to come from account other than the general fund

HB 563—allowing for deduction of inmates' wages for certain purposes

HB 570—relating to powers of the state fire marshal

HB 637—amending the prisoner furlough program; providing for supervision of prisoners; placing the program under the Department of Institutions

A Word From M.L.E.A.

Larry Lytle, Chief of the Law Enforcement Academy Bureau, calls the following to the attention of all officers who attended the Legal Training School at the Academy on January 19-24, 1975.

In the Academy's legal instruction, magistrates were referred to as supreme court justices, district court judges, justices of the peace, and city magistrates.

Pete Dunbar, Special Agent F.B.I., who teaches legal courses at M.L.E.A., cites the following case in this regard:

State of Montana vs. Duard Tropf decided Jan. 23, 1975 (case #12750)

Decided case held that city magistrates cannot be utilized for the issuance of process, particularly search warrants, the only exception being arrest and search warrants for violation of city ordinances.

Therefore, it is suggested that city magistrates not be used for the issuance of felony and misdemeanor process (arrest and search warrants, etc.) except for violations of ordinances of the city where the magistrate has jurisdiction.

Crime Attack Team—

(continued from page 3)

credited college or university in a field related to the requirements of the position.

Experience: One year of experience in a phase of the criminal justice system;

OR

any equivalent combination of education and experience.

Salary: About \$15,000 per year plus fringe benefits. (Entrance salary is negotiable depending upon the qualifications of the person appointed.)

NOTE: 1. Position is funded for two years beginning July 1, 1975, with likelihood of an additional year's funding.

2. A complete background investigation will be made of the person selected for the position.

HB 646—providing that one member of the Board of Pardons serve full-time and that the responsibility for field services staff for probation and parole be transferred to the Department of Institutions

HB 699—consolidating all functions of state government dealing with addictive diseases in the Department of Institutions

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Volume 3, Number 1

January-February, 1975

Board, L.E.A.A. Approve 1975 Plan

During its January 30-31 meeting, the Board of Crime Control gave its approval to the draft of the 1975 plan for criminal justice improvement. The 1975 plan is unique in its use of crime-specific planning, a results-oriented method to guarantee public accountability.

Each of the Board's 5 Regional Advisory Councils listed its needs and problems in the areas of police, courts, corrections, and juvenile justice, finally selecting its top three among the categories of manpower, training, education, equipment, facilities, workloads, operating standards, services, and information systems. The planning committee incorporated these priorities into the plan and the budget, and the Board approved.

On the basis of regional priorities the planning committee chose burglary as top priority for consideration in the 1975 plan and selected the 3 counties with the highest incidence of burglary as the target crime areas. Yellowstone and Missoula Counties were designated for 1975 crime target funds, and Cascade County in 1976, when more adequate funds will be made available.

On March 5, L.E.A.A. Administrator Richard W. Velde announced that 3 grants totaling \$1,982,000 were awarded to the Board of Crime Control. Of the total, \$1,790,000 will go toward funding the anti-crime action programs in the 1975 plan, which L.E.A.A. also approved, and \$192,000 is designated for corrections programs.

Mr. Joseph Mulvey, L.E.A.A. Regional Administrator, attended and briefly addressed the January meeting.

A large number of the subgrants awarded involved equipment and communications, with the Great Falls Police Department recipient of the greatest amount of federal money.

The Board also approved numerous subgrants for education and training programs for criminal justice personnel around the state.

The February 27-28 meeting was the first for three Board members recently appointed by Gov. Thomas L. Judge: Rep. Geraldine W. Travis of Great Falls, representing the Legislature; Henry E. Burgess of Helena, representing the Board of Pardons; and Thomas A. Budewitz, representing the Attorney General's office.

(Continued on page 2)

Law School Interns Available

Law school interns will be available again this summer for 12-week internships with interested agencies. These are second-year students at the University of Montana Law School who can gain practical legal experience while providing the participating agencies with needed manpower. These students will be available to county attorneys, district and lower court judges, public defenders, police and sheriff departments, and corrections personnel. The matching ratio for funds to cover the cost of an intern for the 12-week period is 90% federal, 5% state, and 5% local.

These funds are limited, however, and as we expect a large number of applications to be submitted, we suggest that you act promptly if you wish to participate in this program. Interested county attorneys should contact Thomas Honzel, the County Attorney Coordinator (406-449-3819). All others should contact Jay Nardini, Courts Planner for the Board of Crime Control (406-449-3604).

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PLAINS POLICE CHIEF HOLDS YOUTH CAMP

Chuck Murrish is Chief of Police in Plains. He is also a man with a deep and sincere interest in young people, and a conviction that understanding leads to trust, respect, and general "getting along."

Last July, Chief Murrish organized and conducted the first law enforcement youth camp in Sanders County. Making all the arrangements took months, what with paperwork, letter writing, securing campsite, food, counselors, activities, boys, materials, and donations to cover the \$30 cost for each boy for a week. It was such a success that another camp will be held this summer — in fact, it's been in the works since last fall.

Forty boys between the ages of 9 and 13 were invited from Hot Springs, Dixon, Noxon, Thompson Falls, and Plains. These boys were chosen on recommendation of grade school principals, officers, and welfare department and juvenile probation personnel, and were those who would probably not otherwise have had the opportunity to attend such a camp.

This special camp, called the Don Williams and Gene Sara Memorial Youth Camp, was situated at the United Methodist Youth Camp grounds at Rollins on Flathead Lake. Such a location was a natural to provide fishing, canoeing, swimming, water skiing, and instruction in forestry, water safety, use of firearms, and conservation. Other activities included crafts such as leather tooling, sports, contests, a visit to the fish hatchery at Lakeside, marshmallow roasts, evening entertainment, free time, and a talent show put on by the boys the last night of the camp.

Counselors, who were law enforcement and fish and game personnel, foresters, ministers, and a doctor, donated their time. Each counselor was in charge of 8 to 10 boys. Food items such as meat and flour were obtained under a USDA program. Monetary donations came from local individuals, civic organizations, the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, and a state senator, among many others. Enough

was contributed so that there was a surplus which has gone toward the 1975 camp.

Chief Murrish speaks enthusiastically of last year's camp. The boys and their counselors had a chance to obtain a better understanding of each other's problems. The boys also had the opportunity to establish good feelings and friendship toward law enforcement officers in the informal, recreational setting of the camp.

About the results, the Chief puts it this way: "It was a ball — I'm their pal. None of the local kids has been in serious trouble since. I'd like to do it every year."

Many of the arrangements for the 1975 camp have now been made, including securing most of the counselors and the same campsite. The dates are July 6-12, and 50 boys are expected. Due to rising costs, \$35 will be required per boy. Anyone who would like to sponsor a boy or make a contribution may contact Chief of Police A. C. Murrish, Plains, Montana 59859.



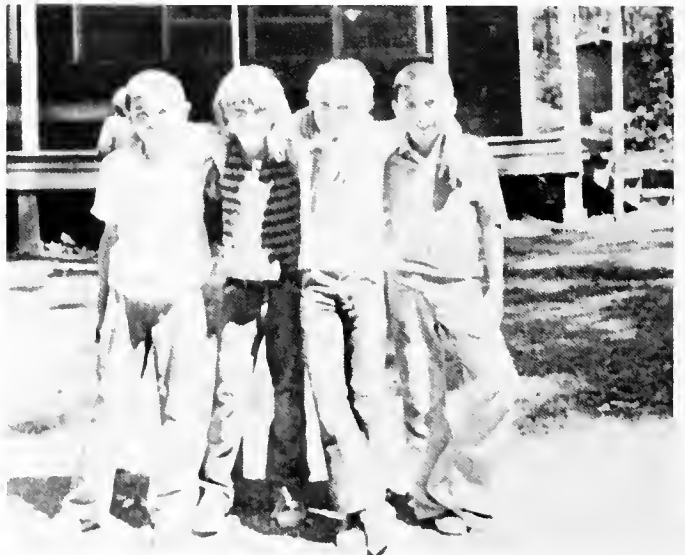
Police Chief Murrish in his office at Plains.

BOARD, L.E.E.A. APPROVE—

(Continued from page 1)

The Board approved subgrants totaling over \$288,600 in federal funds. Categories receiving the largest amounts of money are Post-Graduate Employment, Consolidation, Equipment, and Communications. Peace Officers Standards and Training (P.O.S.T.) was awarded a subgrant which will allow the agency to conduct in-service training of officers around the state in order to fill the training gap between the agency and the Academy.

The subgrant approved for Park County Consolidation involves the housing of police and sheriff departments, jail, records, and communications in one facility in order to provide optimum service and efficiency.



Four young campers who participated last year.

CRIME - ORIENTED PLANNING

With the recent approval of the state's 1975 comprehensive plan for criminal justice improvement and reduction of crime, the Board of Crime Control has embarked upon crime-oriented planning.

Since the beginning of the Crime Control Act in 1969, conditions within the criminal justice system mandated full attention, and funding, to deal with insufficiencies such as inadequate education and training, lack of modern equipment, communications and information systems, manpower, and many other system-related problems.

However, as time and funds began to overcome these areas of "poverty" within the system, the Board and the planning staff began developing prototype strategies for reducing selected crimes in the high-crime incidence areas in the state.

With a system now approaching its full potential and our data capture capability immensely increased, 1975 was chosen as the year to "go on the offensive" against primary crimes in Montana.

Because of this dramatic shift to crime-oriented planning, local governments will be in a position to develop and implement their own crime reduction strategies.

This agency is staffed, willing, and able to assist the target-crime areas with the myriad details and technical requirements of this bold approach to Montana's growing crime problem.

By joining forces with local practitioners and government officials in the state we will achieve our mutual goals of a safer society and broader freedom for all of our citizens.

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This year the areas selected by the Board of Crime Control, based upon actual crimes and crime

rates (crimes per 100,000 population), for development of crime reduction strategies, are Billings and Missoula.

Preliminary meetings with local criminal justice practitioners and concerned local officials were held in preparation for the actual inauguration of the plan in their respective communities. Initial response has been one of interest and enthusiasm for the concept. In the very near future, additional organizational meetings are scheduled and the target-crime programs will be under way.

I feel certain that all of you involved in this ceaseless struggle with the crime problem share with me the view that we are finally in the envious position of being able to commit the full strength of our resources to the ultimate reduction of crime in Montana.

—Mike Lavin

HOW TO MAINTAIN PROFESSIONALISM

The only way for you to become and remain a professional is to keep current in your field of endeavor. You can accomplish this in part through education and training programs presented both in and out of Montana. The Board of Crime Control has budgeted funds to assist you in maintaining your level of proficiency and in that respect the following may be of interest:

I. In-State Training for County Attorneys

Funds have been budgeted to provide one statewide and 2 or 3 local seminars dealing with legislation, criminal code changes, and methods of improving prosecutorial skills. Such seminars will be arranged and handled by Thomas Honzel, County Attorney Coordinator (406-449-3819). Interested prosecutors should contact Mr. Honzel.

II. Defense Training

In order to improve the quality of defense training available to indigent defendants, this program will provide out-of-state training for 15 to 25 attorneys who serve as public defenders. Requesting funding can cover transportation, per diem, and tuition.

III. Out-of-State Training

This is a catch-all category aimed at providing funds for travel, per diem, and tuition for 30 to 50 people who work within the criminal justice system to receive needed specialized training not available within the state system.

IV. Judicial Conference

An out-of-state meeting is planned for judges of general trial jurisdiction. Funding for this will include travel and per diem for approximately 20 Montana judges as well as judges from Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Idaho, the out-

(Continued on page 4)

Court Facility Improvement Funds Available

Funds are now available through the Board of Crime Control for the physical improvement or renovation of trial court facilities. While all projects will be given consideration, emphasis will be placed on those which involve providing or improving the facilities needed for the protection and segregation of witnesses, victims, and juries.

In general, the matching ratio for funds is 90% federal, 5% state, and 5% local. A sum of \$47,500.00 has been budgeted for this purpose.

If your trial court facilities could benefit from this program, please contact Jay Nardini, Courts Planner for the Board of Crime Control (406-449-3604) for further information.

Police To Test New Body Armor

Richard W. Velde, L.E.A.A. Administrator, has announced that 3,000 policemen in 15 cities (Albuquerque, Atlanta, Birmingham, Detroit, Miami, Newark, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Portland, Richmond, St. Louis, St. Paul, Seattle, Tampa, Tucson) will begin field-testing a new lightweight body armor on a volunteer basis this summer.

Statistics show that in 1974, 128 federal, state, and local law enforcement officers were shot to death, 95 by handguns. Since 1964, nearly three-quarters of the weapons used in police killings have been handguns. The new body armor, called Kevlar, is designed to protect its wearer against the .38-caliber police special and other handguns such as .22-caliber, .32-caliber, and .25-caliber (the "Saturday night special"). Kevlar also seems effective in absorbing the crushing effect of a bullet on human tissue and bone—"blunt trauma."

The material was developed by E. I. DuPont DeNemours as a steel substitute in belted radial tires, and it can be woven into underclothing, vests, raincoats, suits, uniforms, and hats. Kevlar is a synthetic cloth-like fiber stronger and lighter than nylon, and is also flame-resistant. A protective jacket using Kevlar is only 2 or 3 pounds heavier than an ordinary sport coat, whereas current police body armor weighs 12 to 18 pounds. When in full production, clothing made of Kevlar would cost only a little more than a normal uniform.

The armor has already undergone 2 years of testing by L.E.A.A.'s research division. Field testing

PROFESSIONALISM

(Continued from page 3)

of-state judges funded by their own states. The conference will provide Montana judges an opportunity for training and discussion of courts problems, solutions, and plans for modernization.

V. Rural Court Management Seminar

It is now relatively certain that the National Center for State Courts will present a rural court management seminar in Montana this summer or fall. The seminar itself will be funded by the L.E.A.A. Regional Office in Denver, and travel and per diem expenses will be provided by the Board of Crime Control. The focus will be on problems experienced by the Montana courts. The seminar participants will include judges, county clerks, prosecutors, defense attorneys, legislators, and other law enforcement personnel.

For further information regarding II through V above, contact Jay Nardini, Courts Planner for the Board of Crime Control (406-449-3604). The above represent only those programs and projects now available or in the planning stages. If you have any suggestions regarding future programs or seminars that you feel would be beneficial, please contact Mr. Nardini.

will determine how comfortable it would be when worn for an entire working day, and whether it is adaptable to temperature extremes and durable under continuous use. Other questions to be answered through field testing concern the psychological effect the garments might have on officers wearing them—some might become more relaxed, while others might become more aggressive or prone to risk their lives.

- QUICK AND EASY? -

For those impatient ones demanding a quick and easy solution to the crime problem, this story bears repeating.

A mythical meeting of Churchill, Hitler, and Mussolini occurred "somewhere" in 1940. Britain was on the ropes and threatened with invasion. Hitler demanded that Britain surrender. Hitler said, "Churchill, you've had it; give up."

"But," said Sir Winston, "in the garden of our meeting place is a pool that contains many carp. Let us determine by contest among ourselves who is to be the victor." The Axis partners agreed.

Because carp do not respond to usual fishing lures, any other weapons were permissible.

Hitler emptied his pistol without success. Mussolini jumped into the pool, trying to catch a carp with his bare hands, but he gave up in complete exhaustion. It was Churchill's turn.

He picked up his teacup and began ladling the water out of the pool a teacupful at a time. "What are you doing?" Hitler demanded.

Churchill replied, "Be patient. It's going to take a long time, but WE are going to win the war."

CHECKMATE

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